

Book Reviews

- O. BARNDORFF-NIELSEN, *Information and Exponential Families*, Wiley, 1978, 240 pp.
- G. P. PATIL, S. KOTZ, AND J. K. ORD, *Statistical Distributions in Scientific Works*, 2 vols., Reidel, 1975, 425 and 400 pp.
- J.-R. BARRA, *Mathematical Basis of Statistics*, Academic Press, 1981, 249 pp.
- L. A. GOODMAN AND W. KRUSKAL, *Measures of Association and Cross-Classification*, Springer, 1979, 146 pp.
- R. Y. RUBINSTEIN, *Simulation and the Monte-Carlo Method*, Wiley, 1981, 278 pp.
- L. T. FERNHOLZ, *von Mises Calculus for Statistical Functions*, Springer, 1983, 124 pp.
- P. HÁJEK AND T. HAVRÁNEK, *Mechanizing Hypothesis Formation*, Springer, 1978, 396 pp.
- W. J. REY, *Introduction to Robust and Quasi-Robust Statistical Methods*, Springer, 1983, 237 pp.
- P. K. SEN, *Sequential Non-parameters*, Wiley, 1981, 421 pp.
- J. K. PATEL, C. H. KAPADIA, AND D. B. OWEN, *Handbook of Statistical Distributions*, Dekker, 1976, 302 pp.
- M. G. KENDALL AND A. STUART, *The Advanced Theory of Statistics*, 3 vols., 4th ed., Macmillan, 1977–1983.
- P. J. HUBER, *Robust Statistics*, Wiley, 1981, 308 pp.
- R. J. M. M. DOES, *Higher Order Asymptotics for Simple Linear Rank Statistics*, Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam, 1982, 91 pp.
- W. ALBERS, *Asymptotic Expansions and the Deficiency Concept in Statistics*, Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam, 1974, 146 pp.

When a publishing company is about to go out of business after having published too many advanced (and hence unsaleable) mathematics books, it may be well advised to regain some of its lost cash flow by publishing books in statistics. From a marketing point of view, statistics books can be classed with cookbooks and mystery books: they have an assured market, their intellectual requirements are modest, and the texts are often carbon copies of each other. From a buyer's point of view, the decision to spend the \$40 a poor fellow is allowed every month for sciences on a statistics book appears as a wise one, at least on the surface. The book is likely to be easy to read, the material seems to have applications, and it will be easy for the reader to publish research papers in the subject. Thus, we may expect that as the fortunes of pure mathematics decline the sorts of statistics will rise. Anyone who wants to make a fast buck out of an undergraduate education in mathematics (that is, 90% of all our majors) now has the choice between statistics and computer science. It looked for a while like computer science was about to wipe out statistics altogether, but the tables are turning again.